

# EDUCATION BOARD ADOPTS NEW BOOKS

FREE SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS ARE  
SELECTED.—UNIFORMITY AND  
ECONOMY.

## DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the  
Progress of South Carolina People,  
Gathered Around the State Capital.

Columbia.  
The state board of education after an executive session of several days recently announced the school textbook adoption. The textbooks for the free public schools were selected for the next five years. The executive session was preceded by a public hearing of two days when publishers and authors were given an opportunity to explain their work.

The following books were displaced: Wheeler's Primer; Wheeler's First Reader; Heart of Oak Readers, books 3, 4 and 5; Standard English Classics, sixth and seventh grades; Milne's Arithmetics, books 1, 2 and 3; Teller and Brown's Business Methods; White's Making of South Carolina; Bottsford's Ancient History (not offered by publishers); Myers' Medieval and Modern History; Montgomery's English History; Buchler's English Grammar; Brooks' Composition, book 1; Scribner's Classics; Bailey's Botany; Tarr's Physical Geography; Human Physiology; Gildersleeve-Lodge's Latin Grammar; Augsburg's Drawing; Berry's Writing; Pearson's Prose Composition—Caesar, Cicero, Vergil; Hunt's Spelling, part 2 and Complete.

The following new books were adopted to take the place of the above: Halliburton's Primer; Hill's Readers, 1, 2 and 3; Elson's, grades, 6 to 8, inclusive; Smith's Modern Arithmetic, books 1 and 2; Van Tuyl's Essentials of Business Arithmetic; Oliphant's History of South Carolina; West's Ancient World; West's Modern World; Kern and Noble's First Year in English; Lewis and Hsieh's Practical English; Pease's General Science; Smallwood's Practical Biology; Bennett's Latin Grammar; Bennett's Mastery of Words—Arnold, Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, and Composition, part one.

The following old books were re-adopted: Wheeler's Second Reader; Stepping Stones Readers, books 1, 2 and 3; Hill's Readers, 4 and 5; White's Beginner's American History; Thompson's United States History; Withers-Kinard English, books 1 and 2; Woolley's Handbook of Composition; Setzler's Advanced Syntax; Hunt's Progressive Spelling, book 1; Payne's Common Words; Thomas' Spelling Blanks; Collar and Daniels' First Latin Book; Cleason's Ovid; Applied Arts Drawing; Ritchie-Caldwell's Primer of Hygiene; Ritchie-Caldwell's Primer of Sanitation and Physiology; Maury's Geography, books 1 and 2; Robinson's Commercial Geography; Guggar's Agriculture; Wells' Algebra, books 1, 2 and combined; Wells' Plane Geometry; Wells' Solid Geometry; Wells' Geometery, combined; Wallace's Civics, South Carolina, United States and combined; Mims and Payne's Southern Prose and Poetry; Brooks' Story of Cotton; Snyder's Selections from the Old Testament; Hall's Half-hours in Southern History; Simms' Yemassee; Wheeler's Dictionaries (revised editions); Riverside Series of Required Classics.

The following new books were added to meet the requirements of the course of study.

Fulton's Southern Life in Southern Literature; Stevenson's Country Life Reader; Webb's Bird Book; Hutchinson's The Child's Day; Rosser's Uncle Jim, The Fire Chief; Wright's Stories of American Progress; Morris' Home Life in All Lands, three volumes; The Lanier Book; For the Children's Hour, books 1 and 2, first supplementary; The Child's World Readers, 1 to 5, inclusive; Riverside Readers, 6 to 8, inclusive; Halliburton's Readers, 1 to 5, inclusive; Howe's Readers, 6 to 8, inclusive; Howell's Primer and Readers, 1 and 2; Art Literature Readers, 3, 4 and 5; The Little Folks Number Books; Robbins and Frow Work and Play in Language; Dalglish's Grammatical Analysis; Community Civics, McCarthy; Stephenson's American History; Hunt's Modern Word Book; Chew's High School Speller; Field Lore for Young Farmers, Grimes; Elementary Principles of Agriculture, Ferguson and Lewis; Agriculture, Benson and Betts; Farm Spies, Conrad; Barton-Naipier, three books on agriculture; Austin's Domestic Science, books 1 and 2; Text Book of Cooking, Greer; Fuller's Course in Constructive Sewing; Bench Work, Muncie Normal Institute; Black and Davis' Physics; Cook's

Tobacco Markets Open Soon.  
Tobacco markets in South Carolina will be opened July 12. Reports are that crops this year are exceedingly good and profitable margins are expected to obtain.

In anticipation of the heavy marketing season, inquiry has been made of Col. E. J. Watson if the work of stemming which is usually done by women and children, comes within the province of the labor laws of the state. His interpretation is that such application is correct and he has so advised tobacco dealers.

Chemistry; Principles of Farm Accounts, Bexell; Lyon's Bookkeeping; Fairbanks' Home Geography; The New Chardonal's French Grammar; Le Francals et Sa Patrie, Talbot; Hill and Ford Spanish (New Edition); Elementary Spanish; American Reader; Joyne's Wosahoeft German Grammar; Joynes' German Reader; Congdon's Vocal Music, books 1, 2 and 5 Howe's Sight Reader in Latin; Kelt's Chemistry of Farm Practice; Black Beauty; Chester's Panama and the Canal.

**Farm Loan Bank Growing.**  
The volume of business now being transacted by the federal farm bank is increasing in such proportions that one-half of the 14th floor of the Palmetto bank has been leased for additional office accommodations. The entire 13th floor is now occupied by the organization, which is proving inadequate for the rapidly developing business.

Applications for loans, amounting \$30,000,000 have been received. F. J. H. vonEngleken, president, said. Eighteen field men are kept on the rush in appraising the value of the land offered in collateral and making investigation as to the character and reliability of the applicant.

South Carolina has shown the most ready response to the opportunity which the federal bank offered the farmers. Farm loan associations are being organized in regular distribution over North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, which states are served by the Columbia bank. Twelve of these have been chartered in South Carolina, three in Georgia, two in Florida and six in North Carolina. As soon as the organizations are formed and the applications for loans they submit are approved, the associations are chartered an dthe loans they ask immediately issued. Applications for \$1,000,000 in loans have been received from the 23 associations which have just been chartered and the loans will be made immediately.

**Auto License Tags Exhausted.**  
Owing to delays in freight shipments, the supply of state automobile license plates for 1917 is exhausted and it will be several days before other shipments are received from the factory.

To enable automobile owners, who have applied for license to continue to use their machines, the state highway engineer is issuing temporary permits, which are to be tacked to the dash board of the car. These permits are not to be recognized by city or county officials as genuine, unless they are properly filed out and signed in ink by Chas. S. Manning, secretary of the state highway commission. Unless an automobile, therefore, carries the state license plate for 1917, or one of these permits, it is to be considered as not registered by the state highway engineer. The state highway engineer has registered 26,200 machines, and estimates that there are at least 8,000 to 10,000 not yet registered. The time limit expires on Saturday night, June 30, 1917.

**High Price for Grain and Food.**  
High reaches in prices for grains and mixed feeds have made heavy inroads on the supply of roughage in South Carolina markets. Little alfalfa is being sold and where offered is quoted from \$25 to \$30 a ton. Peavines are also quoted over wide margins, figures ranging from \$18 to \$27. Cottonseed hulls sell in most places around \$20 a ton, with few offered. Meal sells in most places at \$40.

**Several Cases of Smallpox.**  
The state board of health has been advised that several cases of smallpox have appeared near St. Stephens in Berkeley county. Smallpox cases are also reported from Bennettsville. Agents from the department have been dispatched and spread of the disease is expected to be circumvented.

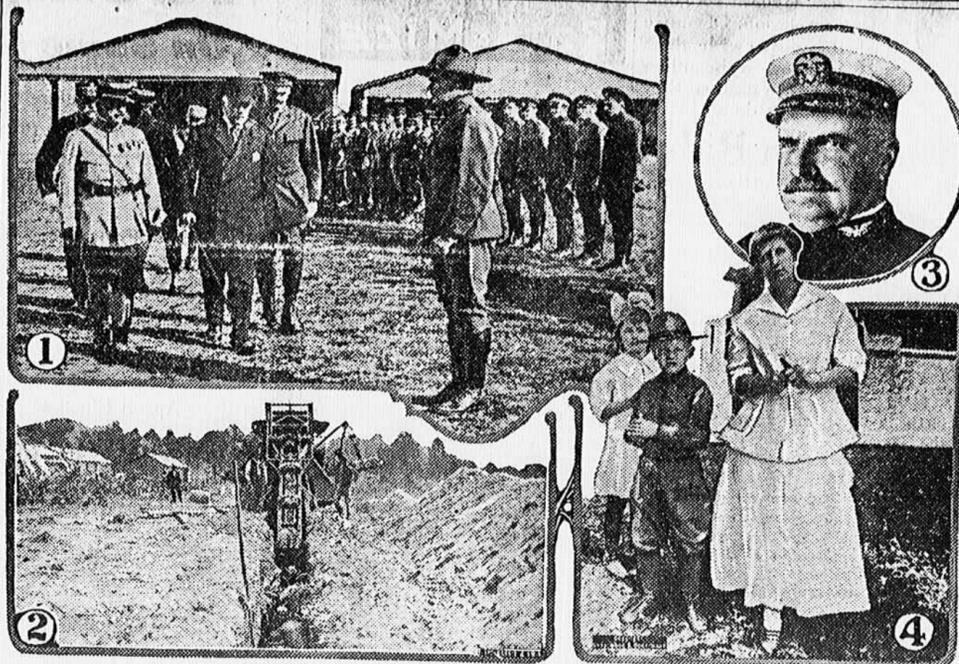
**Busy Building Cantonment.**  
A force of one thousand men this week began work on the Columbia cantonment which will house a division of 30,000 men, of Uncle Sam's new army. The new city, six miles east of Columbia, is rising like a mushroom and there is every indication that the camp will be ready for occupancy by September 1, the tentative date set by the war department.

All forces are pulling together and the camp is gradually taking shape. The preliminary surveys by war department engineers have practically been completed. Some of the most capable civil engineers in the country are engaged in laying out the camp. The railroad line from Camp Robertson on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, a distance of three and one-half miles, has been completed. The first train entered the camp Saturday to test the trestle which is 600 feet long.

White tents are springing up all about the camp to house the workmen. A large commissary has been constructed for the construction company.

Company E, Union, First regiment, National Guard of South Carolina, under command of Capt. J. Frost Walker, Jr., is on guard duty at the camp. The Second battalion will go on duty this week. The battalion includes the Union, Spartanburg, Rock Hill and Fort Mill companies.

The Southern railway is constructing a branch line from Childs station to Camp Robertson. The Seaboard will reach the camp over the tracks of the Southern. The spur line from Camp Robertson was constructed jointly by the three railways.



Ambassador Sharp (in civilian clothes) inspecting an American aviation camp "somewhere in France." 2—Trench digger, used for laying water mains. In the national army cantonment camp that is being built at Quantico, Va. 3—Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon, U. S. N., who helped quiet the mutiny of Russian sailors at Sebastopol. 4—Warren Pershing, only child of General Pershing, and Miss May Pershing, sister of the general.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Two Contingents of Pershing's  
Army Are Landed Safely  
on French Soil.

### UNDER COMMAND OF SIBERT

Developments in Plans to Control  
Foodstuffs and Coal—Good Work  
of Root and Kerensky in Russia—British Troops Closing in on Lens.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.  
Two contingents of Major General Pershing's expeditionary force of American regulars were safely landed in France last week, the first on Tuesday and the second on Wednesday. The armada that carried them across the Atlantic and that conveyed them took also great quantities of supplies for their maintenance. The troops now on French soil are under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert.

This safe and speedy arrival of seasoned fighting men in France is a triumph of American skill and efficiency. Without any publicity, the troops were assembled, embarked on many vessels and taken through the German submarine zone without an accident to mar the success of the great operation. That these troops and the thousands that are to follow them carry all their own supplies makes them a net gain for the allies. The United States feeds, clothes, arms and equips them without making a single demand on the French or the British.

General Pershing has prepared everything for the participation of his army in the actual warfare, and a section of the line near St. Quentin is to be turned over to the Americans.

It developed on Thursday that George Creel, civilian head of the committee on public information, authorized the publication of the news of the arrival of the troops contrary to the wishes of the war department, whereupon Secretary Baker withdrew the dissemination of war department news from the jurisdiction of Creel's organization and appointed General McIntyre sole censor and disseminator of war department news.

**Coal and Wheat Embargo.**  
President Wilson appointed a board of export control, composed of the secretaries of commerce, state and labor and the food administrator, and the board at once began gathering data on which it recommended that the president place at least partial embargoes on wheat and bunker coal, and possibly on other commodities. The shutting-off of shipments of foodstuffs to certain neutral countries, it is believed, will nearly put an end to their sending of food to the central powers. An embargo on bunker coal not only will help in controlling neutral and other shipping, but also will give to the shipping board a weapon to force down present exorbitant ocean freight rates.

Speaking of coal, the coal committee of the council of national defense scored a big victory Tuesday when it "persuaded" 400 coal barons to agree to sell their product at a reasonable price to be fixed with the approval of the committee. The operators, who represented both the bituminous and the anthracite fields, were told flatly that unless they behaved themselves the government would take over their output.

The immediate result of all this was the agreement of the bituminous operators to make cuts of \$1 to \$3 a ton in the cost of coal to the jobbers. This, it was declared, would bring about an immediate reduction of prices to the consumer.

Consideration of the food-control bill with its "bone-dry" feature, which the house passed, occupied much of the time of the senators. Their committee

modified the prohibition clause in such a way that the making of distilled liquors and beer would be ended while the manufacture of wine would not. The attack on beer brought on a stubborn fight when the bill came up for consideration in the senate Thursday, and Mr. Lodge and others denounced the effort of the prohibitionists to mix prohibition with the food question at a time when the first requisite for successful conduct of the war is a united people. The bill as it stands confers on the president the most extraordinary powers ever granted by the American nation.

**Restoring Order in Russia.**  
With calm, sympathetic talk and commonsense advice, Eilhu Root and his colleagues on the American mission are aiding Kerensky to bring some semblance of order out of the chaos in Russia. In Petrograd, Moscow and many other places the Americans have addressed throngs of soldiers, workmen and peasants, and have made it plain to them that the United States means to help them to retain their new-found freedom, but that it cannot be retained unless, with their active aid, the despotic autocracy of Germany is crushed. Rear Admiral Glennon is credited with having quieted the mutiny of the men of the Russian Black sea fleet.

Minister of War Kerensky is becoming a heroic figure, fiercely withstanding the attacks of his enemies and fast gaining the support of the masses. He is determined that Russia shall resume the offensive against the central powers, and is backed in this by the councils of delegates and by the women of the land. The latter by thousands have enlisted in the army and demand a chance to fight. The congress of Cossacks also gave the provisional government a vote of complete confidence and full support.

Uncle Sam is determined to set the new republic of Russia on its feet if it is possible to do so, and is giving every aid that can be devised. The latest evidence of our government's benign intent is the appointment by President Wilson of a commission of sanitary, social, medical and food-distribution experts that will start at once for Petrograd and make a survey of the civil needs of the people of Russia, and then try to help them to help themselves. Dr. Frank Billings, an eminent Chicago physician, heads the commission, the other members including Raymond Robins, Harold H. Swift, Dr. Wilbur E. Post, Dr. W. S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins university, and Prof. Charles Winslow of Yale.

**Venezelos Controls in Greece.**

As was foreseen, young King Alexander of Greece has agreed to do whatever the allies wish him to do, and he began by dismissing the Zalmis ministry and inviting Venezelos to form a new cabinet. The new ministers took office Wednesday. Venezelos has said that he would like to have Greece join the allies as an active opponent of Germany, but will not force this course of action against the will of the people. Meanwhile, French troops are in control in Athens and other centers. Ex-King Constantine is now in Switzerland, where he has purchased a magnificent chateau.

The situation in the southeast naturally is worrying Bulgaria, which is in the war for what she can get, and now sees that her dear wish to get Macedonia and Dobruja may not be fulfilled. Bulgaria has been reluctant to break formally with the United States, but according to Copenhagen reports she may soon take such action as the price of concessions from Germany.

The Spanish censorship has shut down tight on all news from that country, and the government is struggling to weather the crisis that has come upon it. On Tuesday the constitutional guarantees were suspended once more, and Premier Dato declares the nation is calm. This, however, is not in accord with the information given out in London, where it is expected that a revolution will soon break out in Spain.

**Norwegian Patience Exhausted.**  
In Norway, as in Spain, hunger, present or anticipated, is at the bottom

of much of the unrest. Both nations may be forced into the ranks of the allies by shortage of food, for the countries that are warring against Germany intend to look after their own food needs first, regardless of the walls of the countries that have preferred to remain neutral. Norway also is now exasperated almost to the point of warfare by the deliberate destruction of her merchant marine by the Germans. About one-third of her tonnage already has been sunk by submarines, and a few days ago came the exposure of a German plot to destroy Norwegian steamships by explosives in the form of lumps of coal taken into the country by a courier of the German foreign office. Should Norway join the allies, her coast would be mighty convenient for naval bases for the British and American warships.

Brazil arrived at the definite parting of the ways with Germany and formally revoked its decree of neutrality in the war between the entente allies and the central powers, as it had previously so far as the United States is concerned. Whether it will enter into actual hostilities was not announced. If it does, its navy will be of considerable help.

Europe provided several instances to prove that it is well sometimes to strain the quality of mercy. In Cork and other Irish cities the Sinn Fein rebels, who had been unconditionally pardoned and released, again raised their flag of rebellion and staged riotous demonstrations that were quelled with difficulty by the police and military forces. In numerous districts of Russia the convicts who were set free at the time of the revolution, committed murders and other outrages and seized property, defying such authorities as now exist there. Anarchists who have returned to Russia from exile in other lands are especially vicious and lawless.

**British Attack on Lens.**

Despite desperate defensive fighting by the Germans, the British last week steadily closed in on the city of Lens, the very important coal-mining center north of Arras. Crown Prince Ruprecht's men before the end of the week had been driven back into the suburbs where they made fortresses of the railway embankment and slag heaps. Lens itself already is a mass of ruins, but its possession means much because of the coal mines.

Most of the French fighting of the week was done in the neighborhood of Hartebise on the Chemin des Dames. Their most brilliant exploit was the capture of the Dragon's cave, an enormous cavern that had been made into a formidable fortress by the Germans. The forward movement of the Italians was checked by the furious gunfire of the Austrians on the Asiago plateau.

**Great Red Cross War Fund Raised.**

The great campaign to raise \$100,000,000 for the American Red Cross in one week was eminently successful, more than that amount being pledged. The official announcement that all of the immense sum could easily be spent in six months relieving the needs of the allies brings the American people to a realizing sense of the money that will be needed when our own troops are taking an active part in the war. But evidently the people intend to give, and give freely, so long as the demand exists. To contribute from surplus wealth is among the least of patriotic actions; to contribute when one has no surplus, as hundreds of thousands are doing, is among the greatest.

Newspapers and individuals with the broader vision are striving just now to counteract the effects of the hysteria of those who, not realizing that conditions in America are not what they are in France or England, are counselling all kinds of unnecessary economies. Their advice, if followed, would lead to the ruination of many kinds of business and the wiping out of that prosperity upon which America and its allies count to finance the war. In belligerent countries of Europe, of course, nearly all industries and activities are devoted to war needs, but we have not yet reached that stage, though reasonable economy and frugality must be practiced.

## Fourth of July

By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH

TODAY the birthright of her hopes  
the marching nation sings,  
And o'er the arms of laughing  
forts the banner lifts her wings;  
Today in honor of the flag the myriad  
labors cease,  
And breathe the silver bugles low the  
mellowed notes of peace,  
Ho, bugles, ho! Ho, glimmering bands!  
Ho, veterans old and true!  
Ho, children marching for the States, 'mid  
roses wined with dew!  
Behind ye thrice a hundred years, be-  
fore, a thousand grand,  
What says the Past to you today, O chil-  
dren of the land?  
What are thy legends, O thou flag, that  
gladdenest land and sea?  
What is thy meaning in the air amid the  
jubilee?

Flag of the sun that glows for all,  
Flag of the breeze that blows for all,  
Flag of the sea that flows for all—  
The silver bugles blow and blow across  
the silver sea,  
What is thy meaning in the air? O ban-  
ner, answer me!

No azure paven old art thou, borne on  
the palmer's spear;  
No oriflamme of Red Cross Knight, or  
coliflorate cavalier;  
No gold pennonages of the sun burn  
on thy silk cloud,  
Nor shamrock green nor thistle red, nor  
cockatou hant proud;  
No golden bees of purpled isles on red  
taffeta wrought,  
Nor eagle poisoning in the sky above the  
ocelot.

No gaping dragons haunt thy folds as in  
the white sun's spray,  
When westerling Vikings turned their  
prows from noncesse Norway;  
No double crowns beneath the cross are  
in thy hues unfurled,  
Such as the Prophet Pilot led toward the  
sunset world;

No Golden Virgin, circlet-crowned, such  
as with knightly pride  
Old Balboa threw upon the air o'er the  
Pacific tide,  
Not o'en St. George's Cross is there that  
led the Mayflower on,  
Nor old St. Andrew's Cross of faith—the  
Double Cross is gone,  
The silver bugles blow and blow across  
the silver sea,  
What is thy meaning, O thou flag! this  
day of jubilee?

O children of the States! yon flag more  
happy lusters deck  
Than oriflammes of old Navarre, or Cres-  
sy, or Rosebeq,  
The Covenanters' field of blue, caught  
from the clear sky, see,  
And Lyra's burning stars of peace and  
endless unity.

The morning beams across it stream  
roses red and white,  
As though 'twere outward rolled from  
heaven by angels of the light,  
All hail to thee, celestial flag, on this  
prophetic morn,  
That mingled with the light of heaven—  
hall, flag of heaven born!  
The silver bugles blow and blow across  
the silver sea,  
And speakest thou to every soul this day  
of jubilee!

Flag of the battlefields with pride be-  
neath thy folds I stand,  
While gyealoes Freedom lifts to thee her  
choral trumpets grand,  
Thou stand'st for Monmouth's march of  
fire, for Trenton's lines of flame,  
For ripping Eutaw's field of blood, for  
Yorktown's endless fame,  
For Cape de Gatt, and force Algiers, and  
Perry's blood-red deck,  
For Vera Cruz, and Monterey, and white  
Chapultepec;

Thou stand'st for Sumter's broken wall  
as high above Tybee  
The shouting forts uplift again the Stars  
of Unity;  
For Chattanooga's rain of fire and that  
grand echelon  
The deep drums led at Gettysburg be-  
neath the smoky sun;  
Thou stand'st for Progress and the year  
all golden-orbed to be,  
For earth's new Rome upon the land  
and Greece upon the sea,  
Thou stand'st that all the rights of man  
may every people bless,  
And God's own kingdom walk the world  
in peace and righteousness!

O my America! whose flag we thron  
amid the sky,  
Beneath whose folds 'tis life to live and  
noblest death to die,  
I hear the silver bugles blow across the  
silver sea,  
And bless my God my palace stands  
cottage home in thee—

So speak the voices of the Past, ye chil-  
dren of the land,  
Behind us thrice a hundred years, befor  
a thousand grand,  
Such are the legends of yon flag tha  
gladdens land and sea,  
Such is the hand that scrolls the air thi  
day of jubilee.

Flag of the sun that shines for all,  
Flag of the breeze that blows for all,  
Flag of the sea that flows for all,  
Hail flag of Liberty! all hail!  
The Festal Day has come!

**Thought for Nation's Birthday.**  
That there are many of our people  
who hold their blessings cheap, or at  
least take them as a matter of course  
cannot be doubted. It is well, therefore  
that we should all be reminded that  
they were won at great cost, and have  
been preserved by men and women  
who counted no sacrifice too painful if  
it were made in the cause of liberty.  
The comforts and luxuries that we en-  
joy, the peace and security that are  
ours, and the liberty of which we are  
so proud we owe to those who were  
willing to suffer and die in order to  
win them for their posterity.

**Worthily Celebrate Independence.**  
If you will be your best you will  
help others to be theirs. The sum of  
the individuals is the nation. Let us  
make July Four a glorious holiday.